

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
published weekly, at three dollars per annum
payable yearly in advance of the subscriber
giving notice of his desire to discontinue at
the expiration of the period for which he may have
paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew,
and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor,
until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be
discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.
Those persons who remit by Mail (postage
paid) or pay in advance \$5, will be entitled to a
receipt for \$6, or two years' subscription to the
Standard—or two copies of the Standard for one
year for the same amount in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding fourteen lines,
will be inserted at one dollar, and, twenty-five
cents for each subsequent insertion; those of
greater length in proportion. If the number of in-
sertions be not marked on them, they will be con-
tinued until ordered out.
Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be
charged at twenty-five per cent. higher than the
usual rates.
A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to
those who advertise by the year.
Letters to the Editor must come free of
postage, or they may not be attended to.

T. R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
The Subscriber has commenced the Tailoring Busi-
ness, in all its various branches, in the building
formerly occupied by Mr. Thomson as a Jewellery
Store, and two doors south of the North Carolina Book
Store; where he has very recently received a splendid
assortment of superfine cloths of almost every color,
Cassimers, Vestings, and all fancy articles, usually
kept in such Establishments. These articles were
selected by himself from the latest importations in the
Northern markets. His stocks consists in part of
Sap Wool-dyed Black Cloth.
Olive, Invariable and Bottle Green do.
Olive Brown and London do.
Black Diamond Beavers, suitable for Frock and
Overcoats.
Plain Beavers.
CASSIMERS.
Sup. Wool-dyed Black.
Blue, Diamond and Victoria.
Washington Mixed, Drab, Buff, &c.
VESTINGS.
Black plain and figured Velvet, Brocade do. figure
scarlet Valencia, plain and figured Satin, (superior
quality.)
Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles, viz:
Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cravats,
Stiffeners, Mering Shirts and Drawers, Bosoms, Collars
&c.
The subscriber has in his employ first rate workmen,
and as he intends devoting his unremitting personal
attention to the business, he hopes, by punctuality and
dispatch, to merit the patronage of a generous public.
Call and try me.
T. R. F.
Oct. 21, 1840. 312-3a.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed
on Monday the 11th of January next, under the
supervision of the Rev. Dr. J. H. HARRISON, of
Lower English Branches \$12.50
Higher do. including Mathematics 15 00
Ancient and Modern Languages 20 00
Board may be had in respectable private families at
\$8 per month. ROBERT A. EZZEL A. M.
Principal.
Warrenton, Dec. 9, 1840.
EXTRACT FROM RULES.
Students from the country will not be allowed to
board at public Hotels.
No Student will be permitted to visit the Hotels,
Stores, or Shops in the village, except on business and
by the special leave of the Principal.
No Student who is known to be of irregular habits
or of immoral character, will be suffered to enter the
School, or if found to be incorrigible after admission,
will be allowed to remain.
December 9, 1840. 319-4c.

WILLIAM WHITE.
I have received an extensive assortment
of Stock, and Boots, which will be sold
extensively for cash VERY CHEAP.
He also manufactures Gentlemen's fine Dress and
Water proof BOOTS, of the best quality.
Oct. 28, 1840. 313-1f.
LA VALLEE FEMALE SEMINARY.
The exercises of the above Institution will be re-
sumed on the second Monday (11th) in January,
under the care of Miss S. H. HUBBARD, of Troy, New
York, who has had charge of the Seminary for the
last twelve months.
Miss Hubbard, by her high literary attainments, dig-
nity of deportment, and amiable disposition, has sus-
tained the high reputation as an instructor, given her
by Mrs. JOHN WILLARD, of Troy, New York.
Terms, as heretofore. Board per session of 5 weeks,
\$40. English literary tuition, \$10—French, \$7 50—
Latin, \$7 50—Music on Piano Forte, \$15—Music on
Guitar, \$10—Music on Harp, \$20. Drawing and Paint-
ing in water colors, \$5—oil colors, \$10. Mezzotint
and Japanning, \$10. Half the board in advance.
TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.
Halifax Co. N. C. Dec. 1, 1840. 319-5f.
Teachers—Rev. SIDNEY WELLES, MARION L. WIGGINS,
and ISAAC HILLIARD, of Halifax; J. R. J. DANIEL, of Ra-
leigh, and SAMUEL ABRINGTON, of Nash.

OAKS WAREHOUSE, PETERSBURG, Va.
The Inspectors take pleasure in returning their
sincere thanks to their numerous patrons, and are pleased to say that
they have done a fair business the past year.
Their inspection year opened on the 1st inst. and if
an increased effort can be made by them to serve their
friends and the public, in obtaining the Highest Market
Prices for Tobaccoes paid by them it will and shall be done.
We have for our assistant an excellent clerk, and will
keep a sufficient number of able hands to do the work
with dispatch; nothing in the way of our duty shall be
neglected that will promote the interest of the planter.
Contributions, by way of Rail Road or otherwise, and
all orders to hold or sell shall be promptly attended to, &c.
an account of sales sent to any post office with a check for
the amount if desired, or the money paid to any house
or personage as may be directed.
Rail Road freight and drayage, advanced as hereto-
fore. Planters will please mark their names on all hogs
heads consigned to us.
The proprietors of the Warehouse are as large
dealers as in this market.
FLOYD AND YOUNG.
October 16, 1840. 316-6w.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FOR-
WARDING STORE, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
GWYNN, PIERCE, & Co.
The undersigned, under the above firm, have as-
sociated themselves in business in Portsmouth, and are
prepared, to conduct on the most extensive scale the
RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION BUSINESS. They have established corre-
spondents in all the principal commercial cities of
the United States, as well as those of England and the
continent of Europe. They will transmit and import
Produce, Goods and Merchandise to and from any A-
merican or European ports, on the best terms and with
dispatch. Those who may favor them with consign-
ments and Orders may depend on their prompt atten-
tion.
WALTER GWYNN,
J. W. PIERCE,
J. C. McRAE.
Nov. 14, 1840. 316-4f.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.
The exercises of this school will be resumed on
the 11th day of January next. The trustees
having placed it entirely under the charge of the sub-
scriber, no pains will be spared by him to render it a
valuable and popular institution. New teachers have
been employed, and new instruments will be procured
for the use of the school. The course of studies will
include the useful and ornamental branches of a lib-
eral education. The general superintendence and
direction of the operations of the establishment, will
be exercised by the subscriber; the business of instruct-
ing will be performed chiefly by Miss Nicholas from
Vermont, Miss Jones of N. Carolina, and Miss Watson
from Virginia. Of the qualifications of these ladies to
discharge the duties that will be required of them, the
subscriber is abundantly satisfied, as well from personal
acquaintance, as from other sources. The residence
of the subscriber will be contiguous to the Academy;
the teachers will be members of his family; and he will
be prepared, likewise, to board a considerable number
of pupils. The school year will be divided into two
sessions of five months each. The prices of board and
tuition by the session, payable in advance, will be
as follows: Board \$40.
Tuition:
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$7 50
English Grammar, Geography and Composition, 10 00
Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Moral and Intel-
lectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Min-
eralogy, Geology, Logic, Rhetoric and His-
tory 12 50
Latin Greek and French, each 10 00
Music on the Piano Forte 20 00
"on the Guitar 15 00
Drawing and Painting, each 10 00
Dec. 9, 1840. 319-4c.
BENJ. SUMNER.

TO RENT.
The House and Lot on Fayetteville
Street, South of Dr. Lacy, at present oc-
cupied by the Rev. Drury Lacy. For
terms apply to Mr. B. B. Smith, corner
of Market and Fayetteville Streets.
Nov. 17, 1840. 316-4f.

STILES' HOME,
(FORMERLY COOKS READING ROOM.)
ON THE CORNER OF HILLSBORO STREET,
(Opposite the Capitol.)
The Subscriber has just opened the above named
establishment, in a general manner, and solicits
the patronage of the public, and they may rest assured
that it will be conducted in a manner that the most fas-
tidious cannot object.
He will serve all at times, viz:
Choice Liquors, (of every variety.)
Oysters, (of the best quality.)
Beef Steaks,
Birds, Fish,
Ham and Eggs,
Veal and Pork chops,
Pork chops,
Mutton chops,
Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be served up in a neat and clean
STYLE. JAS. S. STILES.
November 25, 1840. 317-4f.

Pleasant Hill Female Seminary.
The exercises of this Institution will commence on
Monday, the 11th January next, under the super-
intendence and management of Miss S. R. VANDE-
WATER, of Virginia, who has acquired great celebrity as a
Teacher in Brunswick County, where she has taught
for several years, and comes with strong claims upon
the confidence and patronage of Parents and Guardians.
TUITION.
English, in all its variety, (per session of five
months,) \$10 00
French, " " " " 5 00
Music on the Piano, " " " " 5 00
Painting and Drawing, " " " " 5 00
Board \$7 per month, in the family of the subscriber—or
with Mr. John Braswell, who lives in the immediate
vicinity.
Pleasant Hill is in a high, healthy and agreeable part
of the country—with one and half miles of the Post
Office at Belmont, and of the Raleigh and Norfolk
Rail Road. Every exertion to please may be confidently relied
on by those who patronize this school.
JAMES HARRISON.
Nash County, N. C., Nov. 30, 1840. 319-8f.

JUNTO ACADEMY. The full session of this
Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and
the next session will commence on the 15th January,
1841.
This Institution is divided into 2 departments, English
and classical. In each department the course of instruction
is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in
the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, &c.
for several years; and in the second class, English Gram-
mar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c.,
at eight dollars per session. In the classical depart-
ment, is taught a full and complete academical course
of Latin and Greek literature, the tuition fee is twelve
dollars per session, and a half per session. In this department
students are prepared for any of our Universities. No
day students will be taken in either department; each
student entering the Academy will be considered bound
for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end
of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss
of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care
will be taken to promote the advancement in
literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed
under our care.
The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen
or twenty students with board and good out rooms, for
dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending.
Good board can be had convenient to the Aca-
demy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.
DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.
November 12, 1840. 318-6w.

WANTED.—Immediately, by the subscriber
three or four first rate Workmen, to whom lib-
eral wages and constant employment will be given.—
None but good hands need apply.
T. R. FENTRESS.
Oct. 21, 1840. 312-1f.

DENTALSURGERY.—Dr. W. R. Scott
informs the public, that he has returned to his city,
and may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
—Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1840. 374-1f.

NOTICE I will sell, or lease for a term of years,
or twenty years, a tract of land on Swift creek, near
the mouth of the same, containing 125 acres, of which
100 are low grounds, with the improvements thereon,
consisting of a dwelling house, kitchen and other out-
buildings, with extensive orchards, and a great variety
of fruit trees, and one of the best mill sites on the creek.
The land is situated in the town of Halifax, and lying
on the road leading from Halifax to Raleigh, three
miles west from Hilliard. Also another tract ad-
joining the same, containing 750 acres, with the im-
provements thereon and orchard. This land also ad-
joins the same low grounds. Also one other tract on
Savannah creek where John Lewis now lives con-
taining 200 acres. Also my houses and lots in the
town of Nashville with the improvements thereon,
consisting of a two story dwelling house, with the im-
provements thereon, and a great variety of fruit trees
belonging to the same. As no person will buy or
lease without first viewing the premises, it is
thought that a further description of them is un-
necessary.
The terms will be made suitable to purchasers who
made known on application to
JOHN H. DRAKE, Sr.
Nashville N. C. November 19, 1840. 316-4f.

NEW JEWELLERY STORE.
JOHN C. PALMER.
Has commenced the above
business in the new building
lately erected by Mr. Rich-
ard Smith, on Fayetteville
Street, a few doors above his
Store, where he intends to
carry on, in all its branches,
new and fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY,
WATCHES and CUTLERY, consisting
of gold and silver Lever & Plain Watches, Watch Chains,
Keys and Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a fine
assortment of Knives and Razors, and all other
articles not necessary to mention, all of which he
engages to sell as cheap for cash as they can be
sold in this part of the country.
In a few days he will receive from Philadelphia a
new and fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY,
WATCHES and CUTLERY, consisting
of gold and silver Lever & Plain Watches, Watch Chains,
Keys and Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a fine
assortment of Knives and Razors, and all other
articles not necessary to mention, all of which he
engages to sell as cheap for cash as they can be
sold in this part of the country.
He flatters himself, from his long experience in the
business, that he will be able to give satisfaction;
he has in his employ first rate workmen.
Watches and Clocks that can be made to keep time,
will be warranted for twelve months.
He hopes the citizens of Raleigh and country around,
will call and give him a trial and find out for them-
selves. Call at the sign of the Watch, nearly op-
posite the Log Cabin.
Nov. 18, 1840. 316-1f.

PROFITABLENESS OF RAIL ROADS.
We take pleasure in laying before our readers,
the subjoined interesting Communication ad-
dressed by C. F. M. GARNETT, Esq. Engineer,
to Gen. S. F. PATTERSON, in which the ultimate
profitableness of investments in Rail Road Stocks
is fully demonstrated:
DEAR SIR:—In reply to the questions which
you proposed to me, I will give you a few facts.
It is surprising to see how persons, who have
not taken the trouble to examine for themselves,
assert that the Rail Roads of the United States
have been unprofitable. The opinion first arose
from the fact, that for a few years past, many
of the Rail Road Companies have declared no di-
vidends. Superficial observers, without inquiring
into the cause of this condition of things, im-
mediately pronounced the whole scheme a bad
one. Others adopted the view of these first,
and have repeated them until they have forgot-
ten that they have no better ground than hearsay
for their opinion.
The true cause of the temporary suspension
of dividends by many Companies is to be found
in the fact, that nearly all the roads, I believe I
may say, all the Roads in this country have been
undertaken with inadequate means. The con-
sequence has been that the Companies have found
themselves, when their works were completed,
burthened with a floating debt. As long as they
were called upon to "pay interest" only on these
floating debts, their clear profits were divided
among the stockholders—but when money be-
came scarce, the principal of these debts has
been demanded and the profits have been nec-
essarily devoted to their liquidation.
If the whole of these floating debts had been
converted into stock, these Companies would
have been able to declare regular dividends.—
Few are aware that a careful investigation, made
a little more than twelve months ago into the
receipts and expenditures of the various Rail
Road Companies, showed that all the Rail Roads
then in the United States had yielded an av-
erage yearly interest of five and a half per cent.
This fact is stated by the Chevalier de Gersner,
a gentleman of great merit, and one on whose
statements implicit reliance may be had. He
was engaged for nearly a year in travelling
over all the Rail Roads in this country and ex-
amining most laboriously into their affairs, every
facility having been offered him for that purpose,
by the Presidents and other officers of the var-
ious Companies. He published the result of
his investigations in June 1839, from which I
beg leave to make the following extract:—
"Several Rail Roads have been undertaken
with insufficient means, and the Stockholders
found themselves under the necessity of im-
proving the Rail Road, in building Engine-houses,
&c. and furnishing Locomotives and Cars. In
consequence of this, the Stockholders get, during
that period, no dividends, but the Rail Road still
yielded a good income. Other Rail-roads, when
finished, paid from five to ten per cent. income
to the stockholders—others have not yet paid any
dividends for want of a sufficient number of
Passengers and freight.
The average result of the Rail Roads now in
operation in the United States is, that they give
a yearly interest of five and a half per cent.
on the capital invested. This result must be re-
garded as very satisfactory, because the greatest
part of the lines have been only a few years in
operation.
"On all lines, there is a yearly increase of at
least 15 to 20 per cent. in the gross income, so
that even those lines which do not pay now, will
give in a few years, a handsome dividend. Ac-
cording to these statements, based on the com-
munications collected in this country, I have
no doubt that the large capital invested in Rail-
roads in the United States, will not only produce
an incalculable benefit to the country, but like-
wise pay the shareholders a dividend, which,
under good management by the constant pro-
gress in population and trade must likewise,
from year to year, increase."

Respectfully, your obdt. servt.
C. F. M. GARNETT.
To Gen. S. F. PATTERSON,
Pres't of the R. & G. R. R. Company.

THE BROKEN VOW.—A VILLAGE TALE.
"But let the world say what it will,
Though sorrows may awhile intrude,
Fair wisdom's voice is faithful still,
Still, to be best, is to be good."
He will not come to-night," said Emma, as
she looked out of her chamber window on the
still and depopulated streets and saw the dark
rain-clouds gathering in the sky; "he will not
come to-night—it is past his hour—ah, he did
not use to be so careful about the weather—but
I will not indulge in disquietude—he has prom-
ised." The words died upon her lips; she re-
collected the coldness—the tone of ambiguity,
with which that promise had been repeated,
when Theodore last visited her, and in a con-
fused and embarrassed manner, though with much
pardon of his regret and disappointment assured
her it would be impossible for him to conform to
his engagement, and marry her at the time ap-
pointed. She remembered, how her heart sunk
within her at the moment, and the strange, mys-
terious presentiment that crossed her mind.—
That then, for the first time, she thought how
bitter a thing must be disappointed love—for the
first time felt the force of the remark which she
had so often heard,
"Men's vows are brittle things."
Still, the natural buoyancy of her spirits for-
bade her to despond.—True, he had broken his
first engagement, but he had represented to her
the imperative necessity of the measure, and she
had acquiesced in it. True, he had not fixed
the more distant period; he had left the final
hour indefinite, but she had his promise; she
had his oath; she would not believe him perjured.
At last, after an absence of a week, which
seemed to her a year, he visited the house again;
he once more mingled with the smiling family
circle; he seemed the same he had always been,
and she was happy. But he retired before the
family; this cost her a weary night's rest; it
was not his usual manner, and she wondered
why, at this particular time, he should have so
much more business than usual. Still, she en-
deavored to put the most favorable construction
upon every thing, she strove to acquit him in her
heart.
But love has eagle eyes, and from their pierc-
ing vigilance, duplicity must be coupled with
most consummate art, if she would avoid detec-
tion. Emma was distressed by a large circle of
acquaintances, and Theodore was also a favor-
ite, in parties they frequently came together, and
there, when the spirits are up, and all reserve
thrown off, the heart unmasks itself. These
Theodore often forgot his caution, and not only
abated his usual display of partiality for Emma,
but lavished his fondness on another. The gen-
erous girl forgave him until forgiveness became
a crime committed against her own heart. She
resolved to live a more secluded life, and in pro-
ceeding her resolve, she soon found ample evi-
dence of what she most feared. His visits grew
less and less frequent, until, at length, they were
discontinued altogether.
Woman-like, in the deepest of her sorrows
she retired, as it were, within herself and secure
in the confidence that not even her nearest rela-
tives or friends knew any thing of her disap-
pointment, she nursed her grief in secret, and
put on a smile as sweet, if not as gay, before the

\$181,603 54, and their expenses of every sort
amounted to \$70,246 84, leaving a clear profit
for 11 months of \$111,357 20, which is, at the
rate of 960 per cent. per annum on the whole
cost of road and machinery in use, \$1,300,000.
There are two things to be noticed in relation to
this road, which make this very handsome result
still more gratifying. The first is, that the ag-
gregate business of these 11 months shows an
increase of the business of the whole of the pre-
vious year, over \$49,878 12, while the expendi-
tures have only been increased \$6,844 20.—
Thus we see that an increase of 50 per cent. in
the receipts of the Company, occasioned only an
increase of less than 10 per cent. in the expenses.
The other circumstance worthy of attention is,
that during the 11 months for which the above
exhibit is made, there was a falling off in the
number of passengers from the number, in the
corresponding months of the previous year, of
3,806—a falling off at the rate of \$5,000 per
annum. So, that the increase of profit is deriv-
ed exclusively from the transportation of freight,
which many persons would persuade us to be-
lieve unprofitable. It is stated, moreover, that
owing to the small quantity of Goods purchased
by the Southern Merchants, last Spring, the trade
on the Road was chiefly in one direction; and
that a much larger business might have been
done without an increase of expense.
I might add many more examples from the
Reports of Companies in my possession, but I
merely state that during a tour which I made
last Summer, through all the States between this
and Massachusetts inclusive, I had a full oppor-
tunity to examine into the affairs of the different
Rail Road Companies; and I am prepared to
state that the operations of all those Roads which
I visited, exhibit a result far more gratifying to
the friends of the system now, than at the period
of the examinations of the Chevalier de Gersner.

Will any one say, with these facts before him,
that the Rail Road system is as much an experi-
ment now, as it was ten years ago? Yes, I
confess that it is an experiment—but it is one in
which we have certainly seen the whole of the
disadvantages, while every month is bringing to
light some invention to insure greater utility,
economy, and safety, in its working. It is an
experiment, in which we now have NOTHING
more to fear, and EVERYTHING to hope.
Rail Roads have, hitherto, been seen strug-
gling under the burthen of floating debts, and to-
tally without the light of experience to regulate
their management. We have now gone through
a long series of experiments, trying every plan
which seemed to offer any advantages, and have
certainly arrived at a degree of perfection in the
system, which no man could have credited only
three short years ago. We have now, the experi-
ence of eleven years in our own country, and
of a still longer period in England, to guide us.
Some Roads have been in use long enough
to require a total renewal, so that there cannot
be any disadvantage remaining to be discovered,
while improvements are daily making in every
department of their management.

Respectfully, your obdt. servt.
C. F. M. GARNETT.
To Gen. S. F. PATTERSON,
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she retired, as it were, within herself and secure
in the confidence that not even her nearest rela-
tives or friends knew any thing of her disap-
pointment, she nursed her grief in secret, and
put on a smile as sweet, if not as gay, before the

world. But herpically as she played this new
and deceptive part, her feelings gradually obtain-
ed the victory over her frame; she pined and
pined away, day after day; the paleness of de-
parted health blanched her young cheek, and
she roved in the stillness of the evening, among
the tombs of her fathers in the church-yard, like
a thin shadow of the past. None knew her
grief, but he who was its cause; and he shud-
dered at the ruin he had made.
Her friends perceived with concern the rapid
decay of her health, and as the family had some
relatives in Bermuda, they resolved to send her
there. The voyage had a salutary effect, the change
of scenes and circumstances, new friends and ac-
quaintances, and the kindness she experienced
in her new abode, dispelled much of the cher-
ished gloom that pressed upon her heart, and added
life to her almost insatiable frame. The glow
of health gradually returned, and she shone in
the maturity of her beauty, a star of no common
lustre in the fashionable world of that delightful
island. A year had not elapsed, before the hand
of one of the wealthiest merchants in the island
was offered her. He was all that the young
maiden heart admires—generous, noble, and vir-
tuous, and of years suited to her own. She ac-
cepted it and became a happy wife.
Having left Philadelphia with the intention of
returning, she now waited anxiously for the op-
portunity; but a variety of causes prevented it,
year after year; a beautiful family of boys and
girls grew up around her; her husband was
deeply engaged in an extensive and lucrative busi-
ness, and twelve years passed by before she
was able to accomplish her wishes, in all which
time, she had never made an inquiry about, or
once heard of her former lover. Now, Mr. Le-
fere retired from business, and proposed accom-
panying her, with their family, to America.—
They reached Philadelphia in safety, and walked
up Walnut street to the old family mansion.
It remained unaltered, her father and mother, the
old servants, her former friends, who remained, all
welcomed her to her ancient home. The shrubs
she planted in the yard had grown up beautiful
trees. Her name remained where she had en-
graved it, on the sash of her chamber, twelve
years before, and she sat down by it—called back
the recollections of by-past times, and wept, yet
these were the tears of mingled joy and sorrow.
Mr. Lefere took a fine establishment in Ches-
nut street, and lived in splendid style. Emma
used to ride out daily in an elegant carriage,
with her infant family; and, as had long been
her practice, she carefully sought out each ob-
ject of distress, as she deemed it would be char-
itable to relieve. One day, riding in the suburbs
of the city, she saw a poor, half-clothed man,
lying on the ground, and a tattered child crying
bitterly by his side, to which he paid no atten-
tion. She directed the coachman to stop, and
calling the man, inquired why he disregarded
the child, and whose it was? "It is my own,"
said he, "I came out, hoping to get a place for it
at yonder house, and could not; it is almost
starved, and I have not the means to procure
food for myself or it." She gave him a small
sum, and directed him to call at her house the
next day. He received it with tears, and prom-
ised compliance.
At the hour appointed, the poor man, with his
helpless child, waited in the kitchen for the call
of his benefactress. Mrs. Lefere sent for them
into the breakfast-room; as soon as the family had
dispersed, and desired to know by what means
he had brought himself to poverty and want.—
The man spoke out honestly. Intemperance,
he said, was the great cause, but his troubles
had driven him to that—"I once saw better days,"
said he, "I was a partner in a mercantile com-
pany—I married—I was deceived—the mother
of this poor child, after involving me in ruinous
debts, left me with a libertine, whose addresses
she had long received; I drowned my sorrow,
and sunk my character in vice and intoxication.
I have been twice imprisoned for crime—I am
destitute of friends and employment."
"And what is your name?" asked Emma.
"Theodore W.—" he replied, after a mo-
ment's hesitation. The kind lady turned pale,
and trembled; she gazed at him—she recognised
in him the faithless Theodore.
"At last, then," said she, affecting to be calm,
"you have learned to keep your promises—you
called at the time appointed—I will provide a
place for yourself and child."
"Ah," said he, "you know me. When you
asked my name, I dared not tell you an untruth;
but I hoped it had been forever blotted from your
memory. I watched your fortunes—I rejoiced
at your prosperity—I cursed my own folly, until
I had exhausted all my powers. But broken
vows come back to their author in the end, and
mine has ruined me forever."
He covered his face and wept. She left him
and having consulted with Mr. Lefere, procured
him a situation in an honest occupation, and
placed the child at school.
Thus was the maxim verified, "all is for the
best to the innocent and virtuous;" and thus it
is, that vice works out its own reward at last.

AN AMUSING SPECIMEN OF HUMAN-
ITY.
Whoever travels through any of the New
England States, and twigs as he journeys the ec-
centricities of some of the natives cannot fail to
be amused; and may if he choose, derive many
new ideas in respect to etymology and diversity
of character.
Some years since an acquaintance of ours set
out, on horse back, from the eastern part of Mas-
sachusetts for the Green Mountains in Vermont.
While travelling through the town of New
Salem his road led into a piece of woods, of some
five miles in length, and long before he got out
of which he began to entertain doubts whether
he should ever be blest with the sight of a human
habitation; but as all things must have an end,
so at last he reached the woods and the nut brown house
of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road
was a tall, raw boned, overgrown, lantern jawed
boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging
potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold.
What was lacking in the length of his bow breas-
t was amply made up for by his shoulders, his
suspender appeared to be composed of birch bark,
grape vine and sheep skin; and as for his hat,
which was of dingy white felt—poor thing! it
had once evidently seen better days, but now
what it was only the shadow of its glory.
Whether the tempest of time had beaten the top
in or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out,
was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing
—and through the aperture red hairs in abun-

dance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he
was one of the roughest specimens of domestic
manufacture that ever mortal beheld.—Our trav-
elling friend, feeling an itching to escape ac-
quaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of
his horse, and began:—
"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me
how far it is to the next house?"
Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle
—rested one foot on the gambrel of his sinister
leg, and replied:—
"Hallo, yourself! how'd dew?—wall, I just
ean. Taint near so far now as it used to be afore
they cut the woods away; then 'twas generally
reckoned four mile; but now the sun-strivels up
the road; and don't make mo'n'tew. The fast
house, you come to; though it is a barn, and the
next is a haystack; but old Haskin's house is
on beynnt. You'll be sure to meet his gals long
afore you get there; tairnal romp critters, they
plague our folks more'n a little. His sheep git
into our pasture every day, and his gals in our
orchard. Dad sets the dog after the sheep and me
after the gals—and the way he makes the
wool, and I the petticoats fly, is a sin to snafos."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young
man—pry tell me, how it happens that one of
your legs is shorter than the other?"
I never 'lows any body to meddle with my
grass tanglers, mistur; but seld-it's you I'll tell
ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that
when I hold plough, I can go with one foot in
the furrow, and t'other on land, and not lo' over;
besides, it is very convenient when I mow round
a side hill."
"Very good; indeed—how do your potatoes
come on this year?"
"Thay don't come on at all; I digs 'em out;
and there's an everlasting snarl of 'em in each
hill."

"But they are small, I perceive."
"Yees, I knows it—you see we planted some
whoppen blue noses over in that ere patch there,
and they flourished so all-firedly that these ere
stopt growin' just out of spite; cause they know'd
they couldn't begin to keep up."
"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should
think you could afford a better hat than the one
you wear."

"The looks aint nothin'—is all in the behav-
iour. 'This ere hat was my religious Sunday
go to meetin' hat and its just as chock full of
piety now, as a dog is full of fleas. I've got a
better one at hum, but I don't dig'aters in it, no
how."
"You have been in these parts some time, I
should guess?"
I guess so to. I was born'd and got my
bro'n'n up in that ere house; but my native place
is down in Pordunk.

"Then you say it is about three and half miles
to the next house?"
"Yees sir; 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe
its grow'n'd much shorter since."
"Much obliged. Good by."
"Good bye to ye—that's a darn slick mare of
yours."

FROM THE GLOBE OF DEC. 15.
MR. WEBSTER'S DAY.
Yesterday, Mr. CLAY made his demonstration
for the approaching Federal reign. To-day,
Mr. WEBSTER took his turn. These two
hungry politicians are impatient to lay hold of
the "spoils" of power, at which they have
sneered and snarled so much and with such ill
grace. Mr. CLAY urged a repeal of the Consti-
tutional Treasury as the best pretext to justify
the recall of a new Congress as soon as they install
their President. Mr. CLAY knows that the ma-
jority in both branches of Congress were pledged,
when elected, to establish the present Treasury
system, and cannot repeal it without being false
to themselves and the principles avowed when
canvassing for the places, they held; and their
refusal to repeal what they enacted, is to be
plea for an immediate call of Congress.

Mr. WEBSTER, to-day, put forward the apolo-
gy on which he will rely to warrant the multi-
plication of Congressional sessions, and the
having one at hand soon after the 4th of March,
to do that work for which he stands engaged to
the bankers. He made an elaborate speech on
the President's message, to prove his statement
of the financial condition of the Government
was not correct—that there will not be money in
the Treasury to meet its necessary expenditures
—and unless the present Congress will consent
to levy new taxes on the people, an extra session
will be necessary immediately on the coming in
of the new Administration. From this, it would
seem that Mr. WEBSTER does not relish the
policy which the President has recommended,
and on which he has continually acted during
his administration.—The President shows
that there have been annual reductions of expen-
diture throughout his administration. A small
one the first year—of six millions the last—and
that it may be reduced still more during that on
which we are now entering. In consequence of
the economy now introduced in the conduct of
the Florida war—the termination of the outlays
for the removal of other Indians—the decrease of
the pension list, and the close of that drain on
the Treasury which the erection of the great and
expensive public buildings has required from
year to year since the commencement of his ad-
ministration.—While the expenditures may be
still diminished in the ratio which has taken
place during the last few years, the message
shows that the revenue must increase, in conse-
quence of the gradual improvements of the com-
merce of the country. But without any calcula-
tion on this it is apparent that nothing but econ-
omy is requisite to keep the expenses of the Gov-
ernment within its income. The Treasury Re-
port shows that there will be a surplus of a mil-
lion and a half in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan-
uary next; and the assurance is given to the
nation by the PRESIDENT that the receipts of the
next year "will be sufficient to enable Govern-
ment to meet every engagement, and leave a
suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of
the year if the remedial measures connected with
the customs and the public lands, heretofore re-
commended, shall be adopted, and the new ap-
propriations by Congress shall not carry the
expenditures beyond the official estimates."

Mr. WEBSTER has, however, given evidence
already, that his administration will not adopt
the system of retrenchment on which Mr. VAN
BUREN has acted. No! He already proposes
taxes on French wines and silks to meet the in-